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It covers (1) U.S. Federal government documents, especially those from executive branch departments and those from the Congressional branch - - Committees, the U.S. General Accounting Office, and the Congressional Budget Office; (2) policy briefs from major private think tanks, especially those in Washington; and (3) major reports from national professional associations. A few new high quality, high relevance think tank-sponsored books are also listed.

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## Reports

### Item#1

China Paradox and American Misperceptions. Brookings Institution. Cheng Li. October 21, 2011.

The essay examines some of the prevailing U.S. perceptions of China over the past decade (2001-2010) with a focus on Chinese political and socioeconomic issues. It does not aspire to present the "state-of-the-field," nor is it based on comprehensive and quantitative research. Rather, it aims to provide a critical assessment of the problems and challenges in the way the United States perceives China's political and socioeconomic developments as well as its future trajectory. In seeking to improve the quality of China watching in the U.S. in the coming years, this essay makes a concerted effort to explicate the field's deficiencies, such as prevalent misperceptions, blind spots, topical obsessions or inadequacies, and methodological missteps, rather than showcase the field's accomplishments.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/articles/2011/1021\\_china\\_li/1021\\_china\\_li.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/articles/2011/1021_china_li/1021_china_li.pdf) [PDF format, 15 pages].

### Item#2

Denying Imbalances, G20 Risks Chaos - Part III. YaleGlobal. Jonathan Fenby. November 9, 2011.

Mounds of unsustainable debt in wealthy nations threaten the global economy, and many of these nations must keep borrowing in demanding global markets for daily operations. The G20 summit in France, a meeting of the world's most powerful economies, failed to develop a strategy to ease spending, protect bondholders and lift confidence among consumers and investors. The G20's failure will have consequences for borrowing nations and lenders alike, in terms of foreign affairs and domestic politics, explains Fenby. "Global leadership has been found sadly wanting as it seeks refuge in grand statements that carry all the credibility of a fairground barker," he writes.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/denying-imbalances-g20-risks-chaos-part-iii> [HTML format, various paging].

### Item#3

Denying Imbalances, G20 Risks Chaos - Part II. YaleGlobal. David Dapice. November 7, 2011.

Once again, the leaders of the world's most powerful economies have procrastinated in coming together on a viable global strategy to end unsustainable imbalances. Overshadowing the G20 summit was the threat of a disorderly Greek default; the Greek government's scrambled response; and rising bond prices and trouble for Italy's debt. Eurozone leaders agreed to set up a rescue fund of at least \$1 trillion for troubled members, but other countries are shuffling their feet, hesitating to contribute. David Dapice contends that high government debt, slow growth and governments' failure to provide a united response are the biggest, most immediate threats to the global economy.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/denying-imbalances-g20-risks-chaos-part-ii> [HTML format, various pages].

#### Item#4

Denying Imbalances, G20 Risks Chaos - Part I. YaleGlobal. Shen Dingli. November 4, 2011.

After the Asian financial crisis in 1997-98, a group of developed and emerging economies came together as the G20 to stabilize global financial markets. With widening imbalances caused by huge trade surpluses on the part of some nations while others drown in debt, the global economy is perilously close to chaos. Now the eurozone, specifically and immediately, Greece and Italy, is in danger of default. The article examines the challenges in stabilizing the global economy. Shen Dingli insists that cooperation is essential to easing massive imbalances.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/denying-imbalances-g20-risks-chaos-part-i> [HTML format, various paging].

#### Item#5

Developing an Enduring Strategy for Southeast Asia. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Ernest Z. Bower and Murray Hiebert. Web posted November 3, 2011.

The U.S.-ASEAN Strategy Commission was organized by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) to provide useful and practical recommendations to American policymakers with the objective of developing a long-term U.S. strategy to deal with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries and the ASEAN organization.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

[http://csis.org/files/publication/111025\\_Bower\\_DevelEnduringStrat\\_Web.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/111025_Bower_DevelEnduringStrat_Web.pdf) [PDF format, 10 pages].

#### Item#6

The Generation Gap and the 2012 Election: Angry Silents, Disengaged Millennials. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. November 3, 2011.

In the last four national elections, generation has mattered more in American elections than it has in decades. This continues to be true as voters look ahead toward the 2012 general election. In a contest between President Obama and Mitt Romney, there is a 20-point gap in support for Obama between Millennials and the over-65 Silent generation.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

<http://www.people-press.org/files/legacy-pdf/11-3-11%20Generations%20Release.pdf> [PDF format, 154 pages].

#### Item#7

The New IAEA Report and Iran's Evolving Nuclear and Missile Forces. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Anthony H. Cordesman. November 8, 2011.

Iran's potential acquisition of nuclear weapons and the ability to arm its missiles and aircraft with such weapons represents the most serious risk that shapes U.S., Arab, Israeli and other international perceptions. It is an area in which the exact details of threat perceptions are particularly critical, although many key aspects of Israeli, U.S., and Gulf perceptions, as well as the perceptions of the decision makers in other states, are again impossible to determine at an unclassified level. The new IAEA report issued on November 8, 2011 highlights both the evident and the uncertainties involved.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

[http://csis.org/files/publication/111108\\_irans\\_evolving\\_nuclear\\_forces.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/111108_irans_evolving_nuclear_forces.pdf) [PDF format, 82 pages].

#### Item#8

Occupy Wall Streeters are Right about Skewed Economic Rewards in the United States. Economic Policy Institute. Josh Bivens and Lawrence Mishel. October 26, 2011.

The Occupy Wall Street movement has captured much the nation's attention with a clear message: A U.S. economy driven by the interests of business and the wealthy has generated increasingly unequal economic outcomes where the top 1 percent did exceptionally well but the vast majority did not do well at all. According to the data, they're fundamentally right. The paper presents 12 figures that demonstrate how skewed economic rewards, in income, wages, capital income, and wealth, have become in the United States.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

<http://www.epi.org/files/2011/BriefingPaper331.pdf> [PDF format, 13 pages].

#### Item#9

The Rising Age Gap in Economic Well-Being. Pew Social & Demographic Trends. November 7, 2011.

Older adults have made dramatic gains relative to younger adults in their economic well being during the past quarter century, according to a new Pew Research Center analysis of data from two key U.S. Census sources. Trends in household wealth reveal the pattern most vividly. In 2009, the median net worth (all assets minus all debts) of households headed by an adult ages 65 or older was 42% more than that of their same-aged counterparts in 1984. By contrast, the net worth of a typical household headed by an adult under the age of 35 in 2009 was 68% less than that of their same-aged counterparts in 1984.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

<http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/files/2011/11/WealthReportFINAL.pdf> [PDF format, 38 pages].

#### Item#10

Shared Goals, Converging Interests: A Plan for U.S.-Australia-India Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific. The Heritage Foundation. Lisa Curtis et al. November 3, 2011.

The U.S., Australia, and India face common challenges and opportunities in the Indo-Pacific region that are defined by their shared values and interests. These include sea-lane security, counterterrorism, nonproliferation, and disaster relief. A formal trilateral dialogue gives these three countries an opportunity to understand and act together to address current and future challenges more effectively. Such an attempt to arrive at a mutual understanding of each others' concerns will help promote the Indo-Pacific as an area conducive to economic and political stability, security, free and open trade, and democratic governance.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

[https://thf\\_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2011/pdf/sr99.pdf](https://thf_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2011/pdf/sr99.pdf) [PDF format, 19 pages].

#### Item#11

Think Tank 20: Beyond Macroeconomic Policy Coordination Discussions in the G-20. Brookings Institution. November 2011.

A year ago, many hoped that the November G-20 Leaders' Summit in Cannes would be an opportunity to state that the worst was over and that the world economy was on a solid growth path again. Leaders were expected to turn to long run issues to implement their vision of "strong, sustainable and balanced" global growth. In April, finance ministers already started a discussion of how to monitor key structural variables as a backdrop to a discussion on rebalancing global growth. Today, it is clear that a sense of urgency over the short-term prospects of the global economy has returned. In the United States, growth is weak and the fraction of the population employed is at historical lows. The eurozone is facing an existential threat and even the German growth engine is slowing, perhaps even stalling.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2011/11\\_think\\_tank\\_20/11\\_think\\_tank\\_20.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2011/11_think_tank_20/11_think_tank_20.pdf) [PDF format, 87 pages].

#### Item#12

Today's Children, Tomorrow's America: Six Experts Face the Facts. Urban Institute. C. Eugene Steuerle et al. October 25, 2011.

Urban Institute scholars from diverse disciplines tackle a simple-to-state, hard-to-answer question: How can solutions to our national and state budget crises fit the facts about children in the United States? In their responses, the contributors wrestle with recent and approaching economic and demographic challenges in different ways and bring very different experiences to bear.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

<http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412427-Todays-Children-Tomorrows-America.pdf> [PDF format, 12 pages].

#### Item#13

Top One-Word Reaction to Cain Is a Number: 9-9-9. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. October 18, 2011.

When Americans are asked to come up with a one-word description of the three leading Republican presidential candidates, they most frequently describe Herman Cain with numbers: "9-9-9." But many struggle to come up with a word for Cain, Mitt Romney and Rick Perry. The latest survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and *The Washington Post*, conducted Oct. 13-16 among 1,007 adults, finds that many Americans are unable to come up with words to describe the three GOP candidates. Nearly half (46%) did not offer a one-word description of Cain, 44% did not offer a word to describe Perry and 37% did not have a one-word description of Romney.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

<http://www.people-press.org/2011/10/18/top-one-word-reaction-to-cain-is-a-number-9-9-9/?src=prc-headline> [HTML format, various paging].

#### Item#14

Wary of China, Its Southern Neighbors Court India. YaleGlobal. Harsh V. Pant. October 28, 2011.

China's rapid ascent, along with the flexing of its muscles, has worried neighbors. They chafe at becoming too dependent, and a loose, yet perceptible balancing coalition aimed at curbing China has emerged. With the United States reorganizing its own priorities, India is viewed as an ideal partner for providing strategic balancing, explains Pant. The region's fast-growing economies expect open sea lanes in the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean for trade, security or energy exploration. Pant analyzes Burma's and Vietnam's attempts to push back China's attempts to impose rules: Vietnam has arranged naval cooperation with India and cited international law to do joint exploration in the South China Sea; To improve ties with the West, Burma has opened talks with its opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi and declared amnesty for political prisoners. Visits to India by leaders of Burma and Vietnam also show a desire to balance relations with diverse players. Players respect China's rise, but also want to organize and leverage power against the region's giant. Harsh concludes that the region's great power politics have just begun.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/wary-china-its-southern-neighbors-court-india> [HTML format, various paging].